

NEW PROTEST SENT TO BRITISH TRADE

Page Told to Get the Release
of German Made Goods at
Neutral Ports.

FAVORITISM IS CHARGED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The State Department is informally, but firmly, now pressing the British Government in the interest of American importers who are unable to get deliveries of German made goods, bought by them, owing to the British blockade.

The department sent another message today to Ambassador Page at London instructing him to renew at the Foreign Office his request for specific information as to conditions under which the British authorities will permit deliveries of goods of German origin now lying on the docks at Rotterdam and other neutral ports. This is the second message of this character sent to Ambassador Page within a short time. His first appeal to the British Foreign Office was made on August 27, when the State Department is now informally and unofficially seeking information as to the specific point at which the British authorities are releasing goods for importation into the United States.

It is desired to learn particularly whether or not the British authorities will receive such applications, presented through the unofficial aid of the foreign trade advisers of the State Department.

Reason for the Pressure.

The reason such pressure is being exerted on this point is that there has been evidence that American importers represented by attorneys in London have had something of an advantage over importers not so represented. This government feels that it is only fair that all importers should receive the same treatment at the hands of the British authorities and that any privileges accorded to one group should not be extended to all.

Ambassador Page is instructed to inform the foreign office that the questions represented by private attorneys in London feel that they should receive some of the orders for release of goods of German origin should be extended to all.

When Ambassador Page at first requested a statement from the British on this point he got no satisfactory reply. He was told that the questions involved are connected with the general question of shipments from neutral ports, now under discussion with the British government. It is official correspondence between the United States and Great Britain.

The discussion with France was given the chief reason why an answer could not be given to the Ambassador's inquiry. Nevertheless officials here feel that in view of the fact, established by authentic reports to Washington, that certain importing interests represented by counsel in London are obtaining the release of goods of German origin, it is the duty of the State Department to state clearly what it is doing in this respect and what procedure is necessary to take advantage of American importers as being afforded importers.

Mr. Skinner Explains.

Consul-General Skinner at London has reported a schedule of shipments which he has at present been permitted to go forward. These permits for shipments were granted, the Consul-General on the understanding that the attitude of the British authorities toward certain importers in London be because evidence was brought forward in each case to show that the importers concerned would be required to pay for the goods shipped, whether they were released or not.

This statement was issued today by the State Department.

Importers are laboring under a mistaken impression in regard to Great Britain's attitude touching the bringing forward of goods of German origin. They seem to believe that goods contracted for by them are now being released on the basis of payment now freely being forwarded and that applications will be received by the British Embassy in this regard. This is an error.

The Consul-General at London informed the Department that attorneys on the ground were obtaining permits for such goods upon certain conditions which were not specifically stated. Ambassador Page was immediately instructed to take up the matter informally with the British Foreign Office and to inquire through what channels the question of permits were being received and what treatment would be accorded applications made through the foreign trade advisers as unofficial representatives of American owners as in case prior to June 15.

A cablegram was received September 1 from the Ambassador reporting in effect that the British Government had replied that the questions now being connected with the general question of shipments from neutral ports now under discussion, about which the French Government is being consulted, and that an answer might be expected at a later date.

The Department is now sending a cablegram to the Ambassador stating that the American importers not represented by private attorneys in London feel that they should receive notice of any relaxation of the application of the British blockade in London in regard to goods shipped by them to Rotterdam and are now entitled to full information as to whether their applications would be received in London or by the British Embassy here through the unofficial aid of the foreign trade advisers.

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TRADE OPINIONS.

Broadening Features Reported by Specialized Publications.

Favorable influences in various lines of trade are being reported in specialized publications.

The *Goods Economist* in its latest issue says:

"The optimistic feeling in Washington is being an international relations is being a broadening tendency in the movement of neutral goods. Importers are naturally gratified at the action of the British Government in permitting the shipment to this country of all goods brought in from Germany and Austria through the German and Austrian consuls in London."

"Word was received this week from the American Consul-General in London of the release of a large number of shipments, the merchandise in question including toys, fancy goods and notions, linens, hosiery, etc."

"August is always a poor month for sales in the early spring and for the most part are placed in the market before the end of July. In the month of August there has never been a record of \$2,000,000. This year, however, the total of \$2,000,000 was reached in August only \$2,233,192 in the same month last year. And sales for the first eight months of 1915 not only exceeded the volume of sales in the corresponding period of 1914 but were greater than in any year on record."

NEW DYE PROCESS MAY END SHORTAGE IN U. S.

Dr. Norton Sees Solution of Problem of Manufacturers
in Discovery of American Chemist—Product
Soon on Market.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton of the Department of Commerce, who is in New York, studying the dye stuff shortage due to the war, made three important announcements yesterday, offering a solution of the problem with which American manufacturers are now confronted. These are:

That an American chemist has perfected a new process for the making of dyes, which will free the United States from dependence upon foreign factories for its supply of color materials.

That the potash problem will be solved by a new method of drying kelp taken from the deposits of the Pacific coast.

That the shortage of indigo will be relieved shortly by a supply of natural indigo from Latin America.

Name Kept Secret.

Dr. Norton announced the discovery after a conference with representatives of a corporation which controls the process and which will begin turning out large quantities of color materials within a few weeks. Dr. Norton declined to divulge the name of the corporation or the nature of the process, but he said it is a coal tar process and revolutionary in character.

"The process is entirely different from anything heretofore attempted in America," said Dr. Norton. "From my investigation I can state that it is founded on sound technical principles, and may revolutionize the entire art of dye stuff manufacture from the standpoint of cost of production. It has been invented by an American chemist, and American crude materials will be used."

"Some details of the process will be given out by me at the silk manufacturers' convention in October, because it is of prime importance to the silk industry. I can further state that within a fortnight the product of this new system will be on the American market."

Dr. Norton said that the dye stuffs have been hard hit by the cutting off of their supplies from Germany, and are now as much interested in the expansion of the domestic industry as the manufacturers themselves. They have entered into contracts for all the dye factories here can turn out in the next year, which has enabled the domestic manufacturers to make the necessary outlay to enlarge their plants.

Textile manufacturers do not want to be caught again by a shortage, that has been the reason why the questions involved are connected with the general question of shipments from neutral ports, now under discussion with the British government. It is official correspondence between the United States and Great Britain.

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FRIENDS OF PEACE ASSAIL GOMPERS

They Declare That the Labor
Leader Seeks to Pro-
mote War.

HIS MOTIVES ATTACKED

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was denounced today as an enemy of peace by the Friends of Peace, who organized the labor chief assailed as pro-German and unneutral.

Admitting that many German Americans are identified with the movement, the Friends of Peace denied vigorously that they have any purpose unfriendly to American interests.

President Gompers' charge that the organization was infested with German spies, however, caused something of a stir in official circles.

John Brisson Walker, chairman of the convention, and fellow leaders arrived from New York and the Eastern cities to attend a mass meeting in the convention which will include a mass meeting in Medina Temple on Sunday and an open air meeting on Monday at Federal League Baseball Park. W. J. Bryan has tentatively accepted an invitation to speak at the latter meeting.

Immediately after they assembled the national committee of the Friends of Peace met to discuss the Gompers charge.

"Mr. Gompers is mistaken," said Mr. Tobias. "This is purely an organization for the purpose of influencing Congress to impose an embargo on American made goods and to attribute to Samuel Gompers the national election next year, which is our right. We have between 1,000,000 and 5,000,000 German American voters in the United States and it is our duty to protect them in the election next year."

"The German Americans own 54 per cent of the real estate of the United States. They own 30,000,000 German Americans in the United States, and we propose to take an active part in the national campaign next year. We will vote solidly."

Gompers' denunciation of the Friends of Peace because he is disappointed at its interference with his own wish to call a "labor peace congress" in Washington, as he planned, said John N. Bogart, chairman of the labor committee. "More than fifty leading editors and organizers are siding in this movement."

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NEW FISCAL PLAN FORMED TO AID COTTON PLANTERS

Federal Reserve Board Authorizes Loans on Com-
modity Paper With Unusual Features—McAdoo
to Deposit \$15,000,000 at Once.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Federal Reserve Board disclosed today an extraordinary scheme for controlling the loans from the \$20,000,000 of Government deposits in gold which Secretary McAdoo has announced he will deposit in the Federal reserve banks of the South to assure adequate credits for the cotton planters.

The board's plan is embodied in new regulations regarding "commodity paper" and trade acceptances, which admit the two kinds of paper to rediscount by the Federal reserve banks at lower rates of interest with the waiver of certain specific requirements, than are applicable to transactions in any other sort of paper which have been taken by member banks at rates not exceeding 6 per cent per annum.

The term "commodity paper" is so defined by the new regulations as to apply especially to warehouse receipts for cotton. The new regulations also include from the definition the paper on which the rate of interest or discount, including commission charged the original maker, exceeds 6 per cent.

Immediate Deposit.

Secretary McAdoo announced that after a consultation with the board he had decided to deposit \$15,000,000 in the reserve banks at Richmond, Atlanta and Dallas, to be distributed, at the discretion of the board, among the three institutions. The remaining \$5,000,000, he said, would be deposited as soon as it is needed.

The scheme worked out by Mr. McAdoo and his colleagues on the Federal Reserve Board practically insures that the member banks will be forced to make the cotton loans at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent, without regard to local money conditions. Mr. McAdoo at first considered depositing the Government funds directly in the national banks of the cotton belt as he had done in previous crop moving seasons. Had he done so he would have had no means of insuring definitely against the lending of the money by the banks at a higher rate than 6 per cent, and his only influence would have been exerted through a threat to withdraw the deposits if a higher rate was charged.

He followed this plan in the crop moving season two years ago when a blockade of all banks charging more than 6 per cent on crop movement loans was published by the Treasury Department.

The present plan, however, insures that the cotton planters will have access to the Federal Reserve Bank and through which the proposed aid may be most effectively rendered.

"Today the board adopted regulations concerning 'commodity paper' under these regulations all national banks and State banks, which are members of the Federal Reserve system, which may lend money to farmers or others on their secured cotton products at a rate of interest, including commissions, not exceeding 6 per cent per annum, may rediscount such notes with the Federal Reserve bank of their district."

Board's Announcement.

This is the statement issued by the Federal Reserve Board.

"The Federal Reserve Board has adopted regulations authorizing Federal reserve banks to give special rates for rediscounting commodity paper that is, promissory notes having not more than ninety days to run, which are specifically secured by warehouse receipts for staple and readily marketable commodities of a non-perishable character, properly insured."

"It is believed that preferential rates on the lines of paper will be of especial service at this time in aiding in the gradual and orderly marketing of the cotton and other crops. In order that producers may be directly benefited by the low rates authorized, the board has made it a condition that paper offered by member banks for rediscount at the preferential rate shall be paper on which the makers have paid or have contracted to pay in the way of interest or discount, including commissions, a rate of not exceeding 6 per cent per annum."

"The Secretary of the Treasury has announced his intention of making deposits in the Federal reserve banks which are located in the cotton growing States."

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Equitable superiority

There is nothing mythical about the Equitable's claim to superiority—we have no need to bemoan the issue with a lot of hackneyed phrases about "highly modern construction, accessibility of location," etc.

The Equitable is the greatest, latest, safest office building in existence, and as near to 100 per cent. perfect in all respects as a building can be and that is all there is to it.

Equitable Building Corporation

120 Broadway

eral reserve bank will charge the local bank will be sufficiently low, say 3 per cent, to enable the local bank to make loans at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent per annum and have a liberal margin of profit on such transaction.

A General Application.

"It must not be inferred that the regulations adopted by the Federal Reserve Board concerning commodity paper apply only to cotton. These regulations apply to all non-perishable and staple commodities in all parts of the country, and like credit facilities are available to producers in all parts of the country."

"The deposit of Government funds in the South in moving the cotton crop is simply carrying out the policy adopted by the Treasury Department in 1912 when the first crop moving deposits were made to assist in moving the grain crops in the West and Northwest as well as the cotton crop in the South."

This year the South is the only section of the country where Government deposits would appear to be helpful, but it should be noted that crop deposits are needed in any other section of the country the Treasury Department will be just as ready to extend assistance within the limit of its available resources to other sections of the country as it has been to the South."

Secretary Daniels resolved from Admiral Putnam today a message thanking him for the assignment to sea duty. The Admiral and the grateful assignment passed through the Panama Canal early this week and are expected at Annapolis next week.

WON'T UNLOAD U. S. STOCKS.

German Loan Will Cause Sale of Less Than \$15,000,000.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—The new German war loan will cause the sale of less than \$15,000,000 worth of American securities, according to figures prepared by bankers in close touch with the situation. From the same source it is learned that the previous issue of \$100,000,000 of American securities was estimated to have caused the sale of a little more than \$50,000,000 worth of American securities, leaving approximately \$50,000,000 worth of securities in the market. These are not likely to be sold, even in case future loans are issued.

Germanians do not have to sell American securities, said one of these bankers today. "She is amply able to care for the entire loan at home. She will probably sell \$100,000,000 of American securities, and certainly not more than an amount equivalent to 15 per cent of the loan, which will not be enough to change prices. English sales and not those of Germany are what American exchange will feel."

Savings banks report that the present deposits of 20,000,000,000 marks (\$3,000,000,000) are the largest in history.

The Krupp family have subscribed \$100,000,000 (\$10,000,000) to the new war loan.

Tenant Held for Two Fires.

Two small fires in different places in the home of Isidore Goldberg at 278 Delancey street led to his arraignment yesterday in the Essex Market court on a charge of arson. He was held in \$1,500 bail by Magistrate Krotel. Goldberg denied the charge and said there were no fires in the apartment when he left about an hour before the alarm was sent out.

Wagon Kills Girl of 11 in Street.

Sophie Van Silt, 11, of 111 First street, was run over and instantly killed last night near her home by a wagon belonging to the Mutual Biscuit and Cracker Company, 233 East 134th street. The driver was Abraham Boger, 1517 Washington avenue, The Bronx.

QUITS GERMANIA CLUB FOR ANTI-U. S. VIEWS

George W. Beckel Resigns as
Secretary and Member of
Governing Board.

George W. Beckel on August 24 tendered his resignation as secretary and a member of the Germania Club in Brooklyn, on the ground that the attitude of some of the members of the club was anti-American.

No action having been taken on his resignation, he had sent a letter to Adolf Muller, president of the club, stating that it be accepted. He says in this letter:

"Naturally I have no objection to any of the members of our club being pro-German, as I am strongly in sympathy with the Teutonic cause myself, as you know. I do, however, object to the attitude of some of the members of the club, which is anti-American, and I therefore cannot consistently remain an officer or member of the governing committee, even should it be found that these men are in a minority."

Mr. Beckel is connected with the Lawyers Mortgage Company in Brooklyn.

BIG MORTARS DO GOOD WORK.

Fort Totten Test Puts Hypothetical
Warship Out of Action.

The second test of the 12 inch mortars at Fort Totten yesterday was satisfactory to the officers in command. Eight shells, fired at a range of four miles, struck within a range of fifty feet from a target twelve feet square. One shot hit the target. Sixteen more shots, fired during the evening, also came close to the mark and the showing for the entire thirty-four was considered excellent.

Lieut. Campbell, in command of the 101st Company of Coast Artillery, which fired the mortars, said afterward that all the shots fired came close enough to the target to put out of action the hypothetical attacking battleship. It reported. The targets this time were at a distance of four miles, near the Hart's Island shore. The shells whizzed over the heads of the summer colony at Great Neck, but except for the breaking of a window of the reservation chapel no damage was done. A moving picture company took pictures of the firing for a preparedness film.

The American Can Company's Attorney-General's office says:

"Summing up the constitution of the act which the Government asks for, it sets no limit to the size which a business may attain by internal expansion, by growth from within. It freely permits combinations of trade units which supplement each other—the integration of the last term."

Thus, the three big anti-trust cases, the Can, Harvester and Steel, all rest upon practically the same footing, and the Government is likely to win or lose all by the application of the same rule of construction.

It is admitted that the two cases which will be argued early in the next term will settle definitely the extent and scope of the Sherman law.

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THREAT FOR GOMPERS.

Friends of Peace Secretary Says He
May Be Unsettled.

"Gompers' Gompers," puzzled Rutledge Rutherford, secretary of the Friends of Peace, yesterday when asked what reply the Friends had to make to the attacks of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

"What is a Gompers?"

Then he read Mr. Gompers' statement published in the morning papers yesterday in which the federation head said the Friends of Peace were organized to involve the United States in a partisan attitude toward the war and that the enemies of the association are trying to corrupt union workers over to their cause.

"Mr. Gompers knows nothing of neutrality," said Mr. Rutherford. "He was born in England, and I don't believe he was ever naturalized as a citizen of the United States."

"Gompers, according to the records, was born in England, but is of German descent, and came to this country when 13 years old. He is an American citizen."

"Gompers says we are not neutral and that he is," Mr. Rutherford went on. "We say we are neutral and that he is not